

IN THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheet of drawings includes changes to Fig. 5. This sheet, which includes Fig. 5, replaces the original sheet including Fig. 5.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet

The diagram illustrates a speech processing system with the following components and signal flow:

- Input (1):** An external input signal enters the system.
- A/D Converter (2):** The input signal is converted from analog to digital.
- Speech Encoder (3):** The digital signal is processed by the speech encoder.
- Transmission Processing Circuit (4):** The encoded signal is sent to the transmission processing circuit, which outputs to an external line (5).
- Sidetone Circuit (6):** A feedback path from the speech encoder (3) is fed into the sidetone circuit (6).
- Background Noise Level Detector (7e):** This detector receives the signal from the A/D converter (2) and provides control signals to the noise suppressor (8) and the sidetone level controller (9'').
- Noise Suppressor (8):** It receives the signal from the A/D converter (2) and the control signal from the background noise level detector (7e). Its output (10a) is fed back into the A/D converter (2) at a summing junction.
- Sidetone Level Controller (9''):** It receives the signal from the background noise level detector (7e) and the signal from the noise suppressor (8). Its output (10b) is fed back into the A/D converter (2) at another summing junction.
- Reception Processing Circuit (12):** An external input (11) enters the reception processing circuit, which outputs to the speech decoder (13).
- Speech Decoder (13):** The decoded signal is sent to a summing junction (14).
- Summing Junction (14):** The signal from the speech decoder (13) is added to the signal from the sidetone level controller (9'').
- D/A Converter (15):** The summed signal is converted from digital to analog.
- Output (17):** The analog signal is sent to an external output device (17) via a buffer (16).

The diagram illustrates a speech communication system with the following components and signal flow:

- Input 1:** A microphone input terminal.
- Block 2:** An A/D (Analog-to-Digital) converter.
- Block 3:** A SPEECH ENCODER.
- Block 4:** A TRANSMISSION PROCESSING CIRCUIT.
- Output 5:** A transmission output terminal.
- Block 6:** A BACKGROUND NOISE LEVEL DETECTOR.
- Block 7f:** A large functional block containing:
 - Block 8:** A NOISE SUPPRESSOR.
 - Block 9f:** A SIDETONE LEVEL CONTROLLER.
 - Block 10:** A switch with two positions, 10a and 10b.
- Block 11:** A RECEPTION PROCESSING CIRCUIT.
- Block 12:** A SPEECH DECODER.
- Block 13:** A D/A (Digital-to-Analog) converter.
- Block 14:** A summing junction (indicated by a circle with a plus sign).
- Block 15:** A D/A (Digital-to-Analog) converter.
- Block 16:** A buffer or amplifier.
- Block 17:** A speaker output.

Signal Flow:

- Input 1 connects to Block 2.
- Block 2 outputs to a junction point.
- This junction point splits: one path goes to Block 3, and the other goes to Block 10.
- Block 3 outputs to Block 4.
- Block 4 outputs to Output 5.
- Block 2 also outputs to Block 6.
- Block 6 outputs to Block 10a.
- Block 10a outputs to Block 8.
- Block 8 outputs to Block 9f.
- Block 9f outputs to Block 14.
- Block 10b outputs to Block 9f.
- Block 6 also outputs to Block 9f.
- Block 9f outputs to Block 13.
- Block 13 outputs to Block 12.
- Block 12 outputs to Block 11.
- Block 11 outputs to Input 11.
- Block 11 also outputs to Block 14.
- Block 14 outputs to Block 15.
- Block 15 outputs to Block 16.
- Block 16 outputs to Block 17.